VII.

THE HOME OF THE BUFFALO. Station 11, Pike's Peak Express, )

CLEAR CREEK, May 29, 1859. I ceased writing No. VI. last night at midnight at Station 9-the storm, which had been threaton d since dark just bursting in wind and rain. The wind was a gale, but upset neither tests per wagons; the rain fell for about an hour, then ecs-ed, though a little more fell this morning, and we have had thunder and lightning at intervals through the day, and have it still, toreatening showerr before dawn. We rose early from our wagon bed this morning, had breakfast at 6, and soon bade adien to Pipe Creek, with its fringe of low elms and cottonwoods, such as thioly streak all the streams we have passed to day that are large spough to protect timber from prairie-fires. Wery soon, we were off the sandstone upon limestone again, which has been the only rock visible for the last forty miles, and this but sparingly. "IL soil is of course improved, but I think not senal to that of Eastern Kansas. The face of the eastry is slightly rolling-in one place a level rrs rie eleven miles wide-but even this is cut, and anshed out by shallow water-courses, probably dry a good part of each Summer. We have crossed many stresms to-day, all making south for Solomon's Fork, which has throughou been from two to six miles from us on our left, its serrow belt of timber constantly sending out longer or shorter spurs up the creeks which feed it on ofter side. The route has been from 50 to 200 fee above the bed of the Fork, keeping out of all bottoms and marshes, but continually cut by watercourses, often with abrupt banks and miry beds, in one of which only were we stalled until an extra span of mules was sent from the other wagon to car aid. (The Express wagons always go in pairs for teciprocal aid and security.) I presume all the timber we have passed through since we left the Republican at Junction, (and we are now 110 miles from it by our route, and perhaps 100 in a straight line) would not form a beit baif a mile wide, with but a few white oaks to render it of any value except for fuel. A low, long-limbed, twisty Elm, for is three-fourths of all the wood we have seen the side of Junction; the residue is mainly Cottonwood. The streams are usually clear, except where riled by recent showers, and springs are not infrerather inviting. It is largely covered with the dead stalks of the wild sunflower, which is said to indicate a good soil for Corn. The sunflower plant has not started this season.

-On rising our first ridge this morning, a herd of Buffalo was seen grazing on the prairie some three miles toward the Solomon: soon more were pinible; then others. At length, a herd of perhaps a hundred appeared on the north—the only one we saw on that side of our road during the day. They were heading down the valley of a small creek toward the Solomon. Just then, the tents and wagons of a body of encamped Pike's Peakers appeared just across that stream; two men running across the prairie on foot to get a shot at the buffalo; another mounting a horse with like intent. The herd passed on a long, awkward gallop north of the tents and struck southwest across our road some forty rods ahead of us. A Sharp's rifle was leveled and fired at them by one of our party, but seemed rather to hasten than arrest their progress. But one old bull shambled along behind in a knock-kneed fashion (baving probably been lamed by some former party); and he was fired at twice by our marksmen as be attempted to cross the road-once when only fifteen rods distant. They thought they wounded bim fataly, but he vanished from our sight behind a low hill, and their hasty search for him proved

Nearly all day, the Buffalo in greater or less num bers were visible among the bottoms of Solomon on our right-usually two to three miles distant. At "divide." whence we looked down on the vailey of a creek running to the Solomon some three miles distant, and saw the whole region from half a mile to three miles south of our road, and for an extent of at least four miles east and west, fairly alive with Buffalo. There certainly were not less than ten thousand of them: I believe there were many more. Some were feeding, others lying down, others pawing up the earth, rolling on it. &c. The novel spectacle was too tempting for our sportsmen. The wagons were stopped, and two men walked quietly toward the center of the front of the herd. Favored by a watercourse, they crept up to within fifty rods of the Buffalo, and fired eight or ten shots into the herd, with no visible effect. The animals nearest the hunters retreated as they advanced, but the great body of the herd was no more disturbed or conscious of danger than if a couple of mosquitos had alighted among them After an hour of this fruitless effort, the hunters gave it up, alleging that their rifle was so foul and badly sighted as to be worthless. They rejoined us. and we came away, leaving nine tenths of the vast herd exactly where we found them. And there they doubtless are sleeping at this moment, about three miles from us.

We are near the heart of the Buffalo region. The stages from the West, that met us here this evening report the sight of millions within the last two days. Their trails chequer the prairie in every direction. A company of Pike's Peakers killed thirteen near this point a few days since. Eight were killed yesterday at the next station west of this by simply stampeding a herd and driving them over a high creek-bank, where so many broke their necks. Buffalo-meat is hanging or lying all around us, and a calf two or three months old is fied to a stake just beside our wagons. He was taken by rushing a herd up a steep creek-bank; which so many could not possibly climb at once; this one was picked out in the melee as most worth having, and taken with a rope. Though fast tied and with but a short tether, he is true game, and makes at whoever goes near him with desperate intent to butt the intruder over. We met or passed to-day two parties of Pike's Peakers who had respectively lost three oxen or steers, stampeded last night by herds of Buffalo. The mules at the Express stations have to be carefully watched to preserve them from a similar catastrophe-to

I do not like the flesh of this wild ox. It is tough and not juicy. Of course, I remember that our cookery is of the most unsophisticated patterncarrying us back to the age of the building of the Pyramids, at least-but I would much rather see an immense herd of Buffalo on the prairie than cat the best of them.

-The herbage hereabout is nearly all the short. fine grass known as the Buffalo-grass, and is closely fed down; we are far beyond the stakes of the had-surveyor-beyond the usual haupte of white California is considerably north. Very probably, the Buffalo on Solomon's Fork were never hunted by white men till this Spring. Should one of these countless herds take a fancy for a machant, our riflemen would find even the Express wagons no protection.

—Though our road is hardly two months old, yet we passed two graves on it to-day. One is that of an infant, born in a tent of the wife of one of the station-masters on her way to his post, and which

station-masters on her way to his post, and which lived but a day; the other that of a Missourian on his way to Pike's Peak, who was accidentally shot at late Government sale, 22 loss in the center of the in taking a rifle from his wagon. His party seems to have been singularly unfortunate. A camp or two further on, a hurricane overtook them and tore their six wagons into ovenwood; they were able to make but three passable wagens out of the remains. Their loss in other property was serious; and they sustained much bodily harm. One more of them

was buried a camp or two further on -Those whom we meet here coming down cenfrom the worst news we have had from the Peak There is scarcely any gold there; those who dig cannot average two shillings per day; all who can get away are leaving: Denver and Auraria are nearly deserted; terrible sufferings have been endured on the Plains, and more must yet be encountered: hundreds would gladly work for their board, but cannot find employment-in short, Pike's Peak is an exploded bubble, which thousands must bitterly rue to the end of their days. Such is the tenor of our latest advices. I have received none this side of Lesvenworth that contradict them. My informant says all are getting away who can, and that we shall find the region nearly deserted. That is likely, but we shall see.

## CALIFORNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20, 1859. During the last two weeks, \$1,175,000 in specie has entered this port from abroad, \$1,050,000 of it being silver from Mexico. The shipments of dust from Victoria are very regular now, and they amount, as reported here, to about \$100,000 per month, though the Victoria papers make the sum considerably larger. The news from British Columbia is not such as to at tract much attention, and it may be set down as almost certain that there will not be any large migration of miners from California to Fraser River this year. The water will soon commence to rise again, and those who have been doing pretty well for several months past on the lower Fraser will be driven from their claims

It was supposed in the Eastern States, last year that the editors of the San Francisco papers published knowingly, false statements about the Fraser mines at first exaggerating their richness, and next depreknowingly, false statements about the Fraser mines, at first exaggerating their richness, and next depreciating them. That supposition, however, is erroseous. The excitement was caused by the wild expectations of the people who went to Fraser River carly in the season of 1858, and their letters were published as written the San Francis to papers. No persons were more deceived than the chitors of those papers, and the extent of their deception was fully proved by the numbers of them who went to the mines, and who invested money in land in Victoria and in the towns on Puget Sound. In fact, I think it might safely be asserted that a larger proportion of the editors of San Francisco went to Victoria and Fraser River than of any other class of our population, and probably they invested relatively more money in land about the Gulf of Georgia than any other class. One editor, known to me, bas \$1,600 in lots in Victoria, another has \$1,000 in lots in Semialamoo, a third has \$2,000 in a farm near Olympia, another owns half a dozen lots in Scattle and as many more in Whatcom, another has lots in Steilacoom, and so on.

The political campaign in this State has been commenced by the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who have started out three or four speakers to stump the State; among them, ex-Congressman McKibbon, Broderick, Weller. Gwin, Scott, Denver and Latham are busy wirepulling and managing, visiting the clief towas, and organizing their adherents. Weller has addressed

wirepulling and managing, visiting the chief towas, and organizing their adherents. Weller has addressed a circular to the Democratic votes, informing them that he is a cancidate for reclection, and requesting them to instruct their delegates for whom to vote. He who have no instructions in regard to the candidate for who have no instructions in regard to the calmana or Governor. The Republicans are organizing their clubs, and preparing for the fight. It has been suggested in conversation that some person favorably known as opposed to the Administration shall announce himself as an independent candidate for Governor, and that the Republicans and Douglas Democrats shall unite upon him, without making any commutation of their own. The probabilities are, however, that this plan will not be adopted.

plan will not be adopted.

As for the little items of news referred to in the newspapers, I do not know whether to send any of them to you hereafter by the steamer. The overland mails arriving here always anticipate the steamers now with New-York papers, and I presume it must be the same with the papers from San Francisco going eastward.

A considerable amount of foreign silver coin will go to New-York by the steamer which leaves to-day. This coin, having become uncurrent here at the values heretofore attached to it, will all go to the mint or leave the State, and within six months there will be proportionately less foreign coin current in California than in any other part of the Union.

A coffee speculation is the subject of much talk among the merchants to-day. Some months ago Jas. Patrick & Co., a house engaged in the coffee trade, announced that they would sell, and would continue to sell, Rio coffee at 12's cents per pound. That was less than the common price, and would not pay dealers so high a profit as they wanted to make, so they sold out to Patrick & Co., who thus got the control of the market, and then they "popped" the price up to 19 cents, to the great astonishment and indignation of those credulous individuals who supposed that P. & Co. would continue to sell coffee at 12 cents to all eternity. Soon after the rise, in came a ship from Rio with a cargo of ceffee to Daniel Gibb & Co., and all eternity. eternity. Soon after the rise, in came a ship from Rio with a cargo of coffee to Daniel Gibb & Co., and all at once Patrick & Co. reduced the price to 12 cents again. So we go. Nicholas Luning, a rich landholder of San Francisco

Nicholas Luning, a rich landholder of San Francisco, was arrested a few days ago on a charge of snuggling, alleged to have been committed in New-York ten years ago. The arrest was made at the instance of his bendamen, whom, it appears, he left in the lurch. He was released under habeas corpus from the arrest. The case has not been reported in the papers here, and I am not certain that I understand the principle of the decision, but I think it was that, after the time for trial has passed, and after the bondsmen have paid the security money, they cannot arrest their principal, though they may give him up at any time before the day set for trial.

The proprietors of The San Francisco Builetin, J. W. Simonton and C. O. Gerberding, were arrested a comple of days since under the law prohibiting obscene

uple of days since under the law prohibiting obscene oblications, for publishing Mrs. Sickles's confession; id on trial they were convicted and sentenced to pay

a fine of \$100 each.

The steamer Surprise arrived here on the evening of the 14th inst, from San Bias, Mexico, with a number of Mexicans brought by the New-Almaden Company to testify in the quick-ilver-mine case. Among the witnesses is Castillo y Lanzas, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs under Paredes in 1846, and was a Cabiert Minister several months are under Miramon have inct Minister several months ago under Miramon, hav-ing resigned on purpose to come to this city: at least a Senor Cartillo resigned, and this is said to be the same

man, The Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott, Moderator of the last The Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott, Moderator of the last National General Assembly of the Old-School Presbyterian Church, has just published a book entitled "The Bible and Politics," to prove that the Bible should not be used in the public schools unless every parent having children there consents. I shall not attempt to represent his argument, but will recommend his book to every one who wishes to know what can be said on that side of the question. It is well written, the author has a considerable amount of moral cour-age, a quality always admirable, and doubly so when it is so lamentably wanting as it is in our time and

The trained elephants, Albert and Victoria, arrived The trained elephants, Albert and Victoria, arrived in the clipper-ship Wanderer a few days since, after a voyage of 188 days from New-York. Their owner had become frightened at the length of the passage, and the day before their arrival offered \$3,000 for an insurance on them, but could not obtain it.

The United States sloop-of-war Decatur arrived in port on the 18th, 44 days from Realejo.

Divorce suits have been commenced by Frederika Ditchenberg against Morris Ditchenberg, in San Francisco, and by Margaret Dillon against Francis Dillon, in Jackson, Amador County.

in Jackson, Amader County.

We have dates from Victoria to the 14th May.

Gov. Douglas, after having sold all the lots about the epter of the town of Victoria, announces his intention

men. The Santa Po trail is far south of us; the I to build all the Government buildings on the south

town were sold—that is, before the Governor rounced his intention to erect all the public building south of the barbor—at prices which seem to be prefair. The lots were 30 b, 66 feet in size, and most than brought \$1,500, and one brought \$3,000.

A stern-wheel steamer would be launched near V toris on the 14th inst.

here have been no arrivals by sea form One.

teria on the 14th inst.

There have been no arrivals by sea from Oregon since I wrote you last, but I clip from The Alta the

## NICARAGUA.

From The Panama Star and Herald, June 3.

The reports recordly received respecting the progress of the Nicaragua Canal are not of a promising character. The form of laying the formation stone had been gone through, but notwithstanding the preparations which were previously made for celebrating the occasion in a magnificent style, it turned out to be a most insignificant affeir. Neither the President of Costa insignificant affeir. Neither the President of Costa Rica nor of Nicaragua was present, although Commis-sioners were sent expressly from England to invite them; indeed, no one was there except a few em-ployees of M. Belly, so far as we can ascertain—cer-tainly no one of any distinction.

Considerable sickness has broken out among the Engineer corps, and one of the party had died of yellow

fever.

The survey of the river and lake was being pro-The survey of the river and lake was being pro-ceeded with, but in a very superficial and hasty man-ner, with the object, probably, of getting a report into the market as soon as possible. The general opinion appears to be, even of the most sanguine believers in the canal, that the scheme is very likely to meet with a premature death; and, although we never had the slightest faith in the undertaking, our belief of its being a humbug is daily strengthened by the reports

ANOTHER GREAT INDIAN BATTLE.

FIFTY WILD COMANCHES KILLED—SIX CITIZENS KILLED.

From The Houston (Texas) Telegraph, June 1.

The last mail from up the country brings as some exciting Indian news. From The Dallas Heraid Extra of the 25th, we learn that a battle has been fought between the U. S. 2d Cavalry under Major Van Darn,

and a large band of Comanches.

The light occurred on the 15th of May, near Fort Atkinson, on the Arkansas River, some 250 miles north-

Atkinson, on the Arkansa River, some 250 miles for the west of Camp Radzminski.

There are but few particulars given, but enough is known to show that a complete victory was obtained over the Red fee, and one, too, that will probably finish up the war with the Comanches.

The cavalry were 350 strong—the number of Indians is not reported. There were fifty Indians killed, certain and probably more. Some forty were taken pris-

tain, and probably more. Some forty were taken prisoners. How many were wounded is not known.

Of the cavalry there were killed viz: Sergt, Lev-

erett, and a private whose name is not given, both of B company, and five wounded, viz: Capt. E. K. Smith, company B, slightly; Licot. Fitzhugh, Lee, company B, mortally; and three privates, whose names and the company to which they belonged are

names and the company that the company that given.

From The Waco Southern Democrat Extra of the 25th we take the following:

"A messenger arrived here last night, about 1 o'clock from the Reserve, with dispatches to George Barnard, esq., stating that Capt. Baylor, with 350 citizens, had attacked the lower Reserve; that 50 Indians had met and attacked the lower Reserve; that 50 Indians had met and attacked the lower Reserve that 50 Indians had met and put them to flight, killing six of Baylor's men and wounding several others, with the loss of only one Indian killed, and five or six wounded. We do not doubt the veracity of those who wrote the dispatch, but we do not believe that 350 American ettizens, exasperated as we know the frontier people are, could be beaten by 50 Indians, nor even by five times that number. We give if as our opinion, without any positive knowledge of the fact, that Baylor has had a fight with a small company of Rangers under Capt. Marlin, wh a small company of Rangers under Capt. Marin, who, we learn, has been at the Reserve for the purpose of protecting the Indians, and that Marlin and his company have either been all killed or put to flight by Baylor and his men; and if he (Baylor) has lost six or more of his men, it was in this engagement, and not by the Indians. We give the rumor as we heard it, and our opinion for what it is worth. A few days time will tell which is correct.

We learn from Mr. Barnard, that Maj. Van Dorn 16th of this month, and had killed 50 Indians and had taken 30 or 40 prisoners. Lieut. Earle was supposed to be mortally wounded, and one captain slightly, and two United States troops killed and several wounded."

FROM TURK'S ISLAND .- By the arrival of the schooner S. B. James, Capt. Robbins, from Grand Turk, we have advices to the 2d inst.

There were very heavy rains at the Islands, destroying the most of the salt on hand, and overflowing the salt ponds.

THE ST. LOUIS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE-CARDS ROW THE JURORS.-Mr. G. N. Chadwick, another of the jurors, says:

For one, I answer that the verdict was made up

the time deemed

from the testimony proven; it was at the time deemed just, right; and not excessive—the wealth and position of the defendant, as proven, considered."

Mr. W. N. Macqueen, one of the jurors who found the verdict of \$100,000 damages against Henry Shaw,

in the breach of promise case at St. Louis, publishes a card in The St. Louis Exeming News, to express his penitence. He makes a frank confession:

"I am free to confess that I have not only been badly sold, but that I have helped to render an unjust verdict. Unjust, not on account of the amount for here let me express it as my humble opinion that were she justly entitled to one cent, she was antitled to all she justly entitled to one cent, she was entitled to all-not only on account of her loss of interestinhis proper-ty, but also on account of their attempt, and utter failty, but also on account of their attempt and utter failure to blast her character. The whole blame, I charge, rests with the defense, in not proving instead of insiruating) that people had reputations, and in not using some little of the evidence that I understand was at their command. I, being entirely ignorant, as I said before, of the reputation of any of the parties, felt indignant that their reputations should, as it were, be stabled in the dark. I can admire a beld and manly style of attack, which style, I think, the defense entirely ignored. In this assertion, those who heard manly style of attack, which style, I think, the delense entirely ignored. In this assertion, those who heard the trial through, and know more than was made known to the jury, will, I feel confident, hear me out. "I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully. W. N. MACQUEEN."

From The St. Louis Democrat.

We publish the subjoined letter to oblige the writer of it, but we repeat that the verdict rendered is utterly indefermable.

We publish the subjoined letter to oblige the writer of it, but we repeat that the verdict rendered is utterly indefensible:

To the Editor of The Evening Nesse was not estimated with his first imputation upon the Jury in the sense of Carztang agi. Staw, but seems determined to have the public believe that they were "said," I, as one of "that Jury," will say that the said editor's opinion was not solicited upon my part; and, further, twoodd not like to become popular through my stream, further, twoodd not like to become popular through mis sheet, as he may think all of "that Jury" are so disposed; but I will inform him that I was not "said," and that my mind is not changed, even through "his" wonderful influences. He may have had an honorable purpose in reflecting upon "that Jury," but I will leave the public to do their own surmisus, as many know precisely what he is.

As to the "wedict," my decision is made, and without the views of any man or woman, but entirely upon the evidence and the have, as was given by the Court, and that of the defendant's control, if the latter can be called law. What public opinion may be, I care not I took the oath of the defendant's control, it the latter can be called law. What public opinion may be, I care not I took the oath of the defendant's control, it the latter, who went of the Court, and I believe I was not requested to consult the editor of The Erening News as to whether my decision would affect his pocket or otherwise, and I care not, though the verdict does not suit him. I believe he knows, but "winy" he thinks it an outrage upon this community to quote Mr. McQuent's own conviction. I ben'd to take hot occasionation, I feel that she deserves even more than she elained.

J. L. CASPERSON.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN CITIES.—The Racine

Population or Wisconsin Cities.—The Racine Advocate publishes the following table of the aggregate vote cust at the recent election, in the principal cities of that State, and an estimate, based upon that vote, of their respective population. The Advocate counts six inhabitants for every voter, and thence derives se figures:
Vote cast. Est. Pop. | Ciries. Vote cast. Est. Pop. | Ciries. Vote cast. Est. Pop. | Ciries. Cities.
Milwankee.
Racine
Japesville...

46,740 Seloit ... 875 9,642 Kegosha ... 734 8,046 Fond du Lac ... 773 6,990 Portage City ... 661 6,686 Serlin ... 561 0,162

From the Herd of R. A. Alexander, 174 WOODFORD COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

GRF ATSALE OF BLOOD CATTLE

'From est Special Reporter.1'

These who recall to mind the description of result of the fifth annual sale of thoroughbred shorthorns which was held at this famous place on Wednesday, the 1st inst. Mr. R. Aitcheson Alexander is emphatically the most prominent, and, perhaps, the most successful breeder in Kentucky. Living in Woodford County, in the very heart of the famous blue-grass region, with all the resources of wealth at his command, a thorough practical and theoretical knowledge of breeding, and a hearty love for the pursuit, he has made such good use of these advantages as to have attained the very foremost rank. As we remarked in our former article, the Woodburn herd by far outnumbers that of Samuel Thorne, by the large number of expensive Dukes, Buchesses and Oxfords owned by the latter gentleman, brings the average value of his animals up to twice that of Mr. Alexander's. The Woodburn hard in suite of annual sales at auction and otherwise, has considerably increased within eighteen months, there having been on the place on the evening of Tuesday last 370 head of blooded cattle: whereas, at the time of our former visit, there were about 100 less. Arrived at Lexington, Ky., we found the in

terest in the approaching sale so great that measures had been taken by the Lexington and Louisville Railroad Company to run a special train to convev persons to and from the farm; an opportunity that was availed of by nearly 400 gentlemen, a large part of them directly engaged in the breeding of stock.

The country from Lexington to the Alexander farm is one of the most fertile tracts in the State. The expectations of strangers as to the beauty of the woodland blue-grass pastures are here fully realized, and seeing them stretching on either side like some extensive English Park, adorned by groups of elegant short-horns, either moving slowly as they graze or reposing in the shade in lazy contentment, feels as if he could say, with the Queen of Sheba "Mine eyes have seen it, and behold, the one-half "was not told me." Alternating with the wood pastures are extensive fields of corn, wheat and bemn, the former looking healthy and well forward, but the latter not so good as they would have done if more frequent showers had fallen in the early part of the season. Until Menday last there had been no rain of conse quence in central Kentucky for about six weeks, and the crops had begun to show the want of it very plainly. Now the prospects are very cheering for an abundant harvest. Throughout Ohio and Pennsylvapia corn is up and dressed out for the first time, and farmers are still planting and plowing more land. Wheat is looking remarkably well, and so far appearances indicate that it has received no injury from Winter freezing or other causes.

The soil throughout Kentucky rests on a stratified limestone, coming in places to within three inches of the surface, which makes it hold so much heat that the surface soil becomes quickly parched in dry weather. Throughout the central tier of counties, and from Louisville to Lexington, and thence as far as Mason, which is the best por tions of the blue-grass region, the surface soil will average twenty inches in lepth. The limestone subseil is porous, and offers but little impediment to the downward passage of water, so that the need for drainage is but little felt. We are told that there are not probably one hundred rods of tile drain laid in the On seeing the blue-grass for the first time we were

struck with its marked resemblance to our own Junegrass, which is held in such low estimation throughout the Eastern States, from its small burden of hav. On inquiring of intelligent Eastern men who were present at the sale, we found that they were unanimons in the belief that the blue-grass and June-gras are identical, its superior value in Kentucky being due, perhaps, to moist and temperate Winters and possibly to local peculiarities of soil. It may be that the chemical composition of the grass is different in the two sections; that more of the phosphates, or nitrogen, exist in it in the one than in the other, but be this as it may, we came to the conclusion that, if no exactly similar, they resemble each other so closely that our Eastern men should rather ascribe the mo rapid growth of cattle in Kentucky, and the less cost of their production, to the different length and severity of the Winter than to the fattening properties of re-grass alone. The grass is thickly set with white clover, which itself is a most nutritious pasture for cattle.

Woodburn Farm," the seat of Mr. Alexander, is on the old Lexington and Frankfort Road, 15 miles from the former and 9 miles from the latter place, and is adjacent to Spring Station. The place comprises something over 2,000 acres, most of it gentle rolling land of great natural fertility, and well watered by large springs. Land throughout Woodford County is worth on an average \$80, but where great improvements have been made the price would be consider-

The sale was held in a grove at a short distance from the house, and the scene presented while the auction was at its hight was one almost peculiar to Kentucky. A rope stretched from posts so as to form a large circle kept the crowd at a suitable distance from the stock, and the negro grooms could display their charge to best advantage. In the crowd that was gathered about the ring could be seen many a gray-haired veteran, whose keen, unblenching eye, erect form, and independent bearing recalled the memory of those pioneer fathers who had conquered these beautiful lands from the red man and wild beasts. Scores of saddle horses, and harness horses tied to limbs and trunks of trees all about; groups of persons fatigued with standing, or not greatly interested in the sale, lying stretched on their backs in the deep shade of some great tree, and conversing together on stock. politics, and farming indiscriminately; lines of young and old stock, male and female, fied to posts a short way off, waiting to enter the ring in their turn, or quietly chewing their cuds after having been "struck ff." in ignorance of their change of masters; negroes of all ages on the outskirts of the crowd, as much in terested in the sale as any others on the ground, and watching the energetic auctioneer with eyes of wonder, amazed that the human tongue could utter words so sonorous in such headlong haste; here and there little darkies playing tag, or turning summersets in some out-of-the-way place where they would not disturb their betters; the twitter of birds from the trees over head, heard over the voice of the auctioneer; spets of black shadow or patches of golden sunlight on the velvety sod, shifting places like the bits in a kaleidoscope; and, as a center-piece to the whole picture, the beautiful short-horns led about by their keepers, now passing into deep shadow and now emerging into the bright sunlight, so that the silky gloss of their hides and the rich tints of their colors are brought out with such effect as to endow the animals with a tenfold beauty of appearance-made altogether a scene worth looking at. Upon the ground we noticed the Vice President of

the United States, the venerable John J. Crittenden, and the principal breeders of the State-Messrs. Warfields, Duncan of Bourbon, Fisher, Bedfords George W. Johnson of Scott, the Shakers from Pleasant Hill, and others. From New-York, there were present the Hon. Win. Kelly of Rhinebeck, E. Cornell of Ithaca, and Col. Johnson of the State Agricultural Society. New-Jersey was represented by Geo. Hartshorne of Rahway, Ohio by Walter Dunn and W. Franklin, and Indiana by H. B. Cowan of Richland. Mesers. Conger, Thorne and the Albany company expected to be present, but were unavoidably letained at home; and a large attendance from the Western States was prevented by the bad crops of last season, and general scarcity of money throughout their districts.

The first bull offered was Macoppu-a red yearling. by Duke of Andrie out of Meriens, an imported cow, whose dam was Lily by Lilivick (10,421). He is a rangy animal, a fair handler, and very well filled in the twist. He was started at \$100, and after some

of Scott County at \$195. Seaton, also a red yearling, calved in Novem-Kentucky Stock Farm," printed in The Tribunes a ber. 1857, is by Orontes 2d, one of Alexander's year and a half ago, will be interested to know the best bulls, out of Sciota by Lancaster Comet. He is best bulls, out of Sciots by Lancaster Comet. He is shorter in the body than Mazeppa, of better quality, and smoother, and was so well appreciated that he rapidly can up to \$355, at which price he went to Solomon Van Meter, a large breeder in Fayette County.

Mariner, a poorer animal, was started at \$75, and was knocked down at \$135 to Rafus J. Bryant of Mercer County.

Albert, a yearling, was by Lirius, out of Alberta, has a long pedigree, but not a very first class one, but was cheap at \$110, the price paid for him by James Munroe of Franklin County.

Munroe, another Lirius calf, was knocked off at

\$75 to David Humphries of Woodford County. He is a stylish and very pretty calf, with a good barrel and loin, and a clean throat. The Sailor, lot No. 6, a white yearling, was an

nonneed as being too vicious to be brought into the ring, and was consequently passed over.

No. 7. Ganymede by Orontes 2d, out of Garland, his grand dam Grisi by Grank Duke, went at \$100 to Capt. Varley of Kentucky, and

Janitor, by 2d Duke of Athol out of Jewel, was dog-cheap at \$90. He carries out the rump very well. has a good shoulder, and is a smooth, nice animal. Rufus Bryant of the Shaker Settlement, knew what was about when he got Ben Lomond at \$105, for we warrant they will make an honest penny by the purchase, before they have done with him.

Ossian, red and white, calved in May, 1858, is the best in the twist that had been offered, is very clean about the throat, and has a good hindquarter. Sold at \$140 to P. H. Thomson of Fayette Co.

Mingo, lot 12, by Orontes 2d, out of the daughter of Miss Walker, a very fine cow; is a descedant of the old importations of Dr. Martin, in 1817, which, in his pedigree, is represented by Mrs. Motte, the original imported cow, and by the bulls Accommodation, Sam Martin, and Tecumseh. Mingo is rather short in the neck, but has a good body. He was knocked down at \$110, to W. S. Elam of Henderson Co. Roscoe, a calf by the celebrated Albion, has good

quality, and a remarkable flank. These peculiarities Albion seems to impart to all his calves. He is not perfect in his generative organs, or he would have brought a much higher price than \$100-a good judge bid him up to pinety-five, but at the even hundred let him go to Mr. H. B. Cowan, who will make good use of him in Indiana.

The value set upon Albion, is shown in the price

obtained for the next calf, Milner, who, although only ten months old, was quickly run up to \$210, and then knocked off to J. S. Kinney of Bourbon County. This calf is smooth and well proportioned—has a heavy brisket, and the inevitable Albion flank, a good loin, but would be better with a trifle less of dewlap.

Chancellor, also a ten-month calf of a very rich red color, marked with white, has a good forequarter, and stands square and right for carrying weight. He should have brought more than \$70, but at this he went to G. P. Bate of Jefferson County. We should rather prefer him, we think, to Morton, lot No. 16, who, although he has a good countenance, has too short a neck, a heavy head, and rather coarse hair. He has two crosses of the Mary Ann milkers in him, but with them a slight dash of the "Alloy" blood of the side of his sire, Cecil, whose eighth dam, Lady, was sired by Grandson of Bolingbroke, the produce of the Colling cross of short-horns on the black polled-cattle. The cross was made for the sake of infusing some new strength into the rather overbred short-horns, but was only tried in one instance. The Alloy stock brought very large prices at the Colling sale in 1810, but at this day the experiment is held to have been of questionable advantage.

Masser Mason, out of Miss Wiley, 5th by Orontes 2d

was started at \$50, and was not long in touching \$120, perhaps from some sympathy between bidders and the magical name. His pedigree is first rate, as he traces back to Foljambe, Hubback, and a cow of Mr. May nard's, and he was cheap at the price paid for him by H. W. Rice of Bourbon.
The next lot—Mansfield, a roan, calved in August

of last year-has, very fortunately for our State, become the property of Mr. Kelly of Rhinebeck. He has no fewer than five crosses of the Mary Anns in him, and was sired by Fortham Duke, so that his coolish prejudice against Fordham's pedigree the calf was suffered to go at \$90, which is about equivalent to getting him for nothing. Two years from this time will be worth to Mr. Kelly \$700 or \$800.

Corporal, by Albien out of Cherry 3d, has very good blood in him, and is really a gem, but there i no earthly reason why he should have bought nearly ouble the price of Mansfield.

Mountaineer, sired by 2d Duke of Athol, is out of Mazuren, a cow for whom Mr. Alexander paid \$3,050, and beather to twin helfers of remarkable merit. He is rich red in color, stocky, has a good loin, and a very nice tall, with a long silky brush that dangles at his books. Sold at \$310, to S. Van Meter of Fayette Mortimer closes the list of bulls, at a miserably low

figure, but he is by no means least if he be last. He too is by Fordham Duke, and has as many crosses of Mary Ann blood as Mr. Kelly's caif. He is very graceful in form, well proportioned, has a first rate upper line, and a fice brisket; but all this did not avail o run him up higger than \$50, at which price Mr. E. Cornell of Ithaca got him. Our State is decidedly in For Gwynne's Duke, a Fordham Duke calf, Mr.

Conger paid Thorne \$800; and the old bull is now the property of Mr. James B. Clay, and is to be entered at St. Louis this Fall for the premium of one thousand tollars. We saw him at Ashland the other day, and were greatly pleased with his appearance. We think these two calves, and a white Albio neifer that was secured by Mr. Kelly, are the best

argains of the sale. Mortimer's dam was sired by

El Hakim, who was a son of Thorne's \$5,000 Grand

Duke; so he is a better bred calf than Mansfield, The opening bid of \$50 was the only one offered. in two or three years a preference has been given by the Kentucky breeders to red shorthorns over the roans, which were there formerly, and are now in this section by far the most fashionable. It can scarcely be claimed that any superiority of constitution is indicated by reds over roans, although it is claimed y some that whites are not quite so hardy as those of ther colors. The fancy changes without any fixed regularity, and is a matter entirely of local origin. The roans were never, we fancy, more popular in England than at the present time, while here we see by reference to the foregoing list, that in lots No. 2 and 20 bright red calves that were not extraordinarily superior to their predecessors and successors, brought in both

cases more than twice the average prices. COWS AND HEIFERS.

The first one offered for sale was Mary Ann 7th, the dam of a very nice heifer afterward sold, and a representative of the milking family previously referred to. Standing in the line of cows on the sale ground, she could be distinguished as a milking cow of good capacity, by her large bag, fully developed milk veins, and thin flank. She is a large framed. roomy animal, and handles as if she possessed a good constitution. She is now eleven years old, and is still in regular breeding, but is past her prime, and was knocked down at the low price of \$70-less than she would bring if fed and slaughtered.

Lady Laura, a roan cow ten years old, was im ported by Mr. Alexander from the herd of Mr. Fawkes, the great English breeder, who told him that she was up to that time the best cow he had ever sold. She has very rich flesh, and is of a splendid roan color,

and stylish in appearance. She was started at \$100, and bid slowly up to \$140, at which price there was a ull for a few minutes, and then, by rapid leaps of \$10 at a bid, she rose to \$250, and at that figure passed eto the bands of Rufus Bryant, a tall quiet-looking brisk bidding, was knocked down to George Johnson | old Shaker, whose determined way of bidding seemed to indicate a disposition to secure the animal at all bazards.

Ashland Lady was the third lot. She is a good. heavy cow, of a dirty roan color, but possessing some good points. She has very well made fore quarters and good crops, but settles a little on the loss. See went to George Smith at \$150.

Miss Watter, 2d, a descendant of the importations f 1817, is a nice roan of good quality, now six years old. The bidding on her ranged from \$50 to \$170 at which price she became the property of the Hon. William Kelly, and will go to "Ellesly" to take her place in the select herd of her new owner.

Sally Lun, who takes her name from a very attractive kind of Southern cake, is by Wellington, onter Potomac by Scioto. Evidently she is not as good to take as her namesake, for she was bought by Mr. John Stevens of Franklin County, Ky., for \$40.

The Hon. A. B. Conger of our State, not being shie to attend himself, commissioned Mr. Kelly to purchase for him Pruncila, and would have been willing to pay something more for her than what she was knocked off at. Her dam is Prune, and her second and third iams were both Pearls, while in the list of sires to her dam she traces back to old Bolingbroke, and by her own sire, Duke of Bolton, is related to the famous Dukes. She brought only \$250, but as she is only five years old, and apparently in sound health, she may be fairly set down as worth twice that sum.

Verity 2d is prettily marked with red and white, and is of fair quality, perhaps a little too thin for our Northern Winters, but quite thick enough for Shelby County, Ky., where she will find her future home. She brought \$245, which we could not avoid thinking was partly due to her color.

The same observation might perhaps be made in respect to Cherry 3d, the next lot, although it must be confessed she has points of great excellence. Her crops are really remarkable for a shorthorn. Her upper line is also good, and she drops down in the dank very finely. She has three Mary Anns for dams, her own dam, Cherry, being a daughter of Mary Ann 3d. She ran up to \$335, which lacks but \$20 of being as high as was obtained for any animal sold. Her purchaser was James Harland of Boyle County, Ky.

Mr. Kelly got another bargain in Mary Martin, a roan heifer, for whom he only paid \$50, not as much as she would bring as a store animal. Hannah, calved in 1857, a fair heifer of good size,

and in calf by the Duke of Airdrie, was struck off to Mr. E. Cornell of Ithaca, for \$100, and is a good Medea brought \$205, probably because she has for

her sire the Duke of Airdrie, a splendid bull, that has been greatly relied on by Mr. Alexander for the improvement of his stock. Mr. Cornell got the next beifer, Mary Bell, who,

strange to say, although a red, and one of the Mary Anns, was suffered to fall into his hands at \$60. Mary has a nice head, is smooth, and of good quality.

Miss Wiley 8th, by Orontes 2d, out of Miss W. 2d, was bought by Mr. Kelly, principally on account of her good pedigree, of which a record is preserved for fourteen generations back, at which point she runs into the stock of Mr. Maynard. She brought only as even hundred. She has, what is very remarkable, crosses in regular succession of Favorite, The White Bull, Bolingbroke, Foljambe and Hubback-five of the best bulls of their day. Bates said that he would bave willingly given 100 guineas to Robt. Colling for "The White Bull" to his (Bates's) the services of first Duchess, but the favor was refused at any price. When we see an animal so well bred going almost without competition, for a paltry hundred dollars, we can only account for it on the ground of variable

Mary Carr, by Orontes 2d, is a promising beifer, and of a pretty red color. She was good enough to warrant Mr. Cornell in paying \$125 for her, which, for an eleven months' heifer, is a fair price in Kentucky, where blooded stock can be purchased for considerably lower prices than at the East.

Mary Dale, also by Orontes 2d, was sold at \$150 to W. S. Elam of Henderson County, Ky., but was not by any means the bargain that Mr. Kelly found in Verity 3d, a finely formed heifer calf, by Albien,

who has imparted to her his quality and flank. She s now a trifle mangy on the neck, but two or three applications of sulphur and lard cause the spots to disappear. Mr. Kelly became her possessor at a ridiculously low figure.

Hope, lot No. 20 of the heifers, was another pur-

chase of Mr. Kelly's, and makes his seventh, no one of which was of inferior quality. At lot 11 the sale was stopped, and the company

djourned to a cold luncheon of Southdown mutte and other meats, spread upon long board tables under the shady trees. After doing full justice to the fare, the sale was renewed, and continued without interuntion until completed.

The cattle being all disposed of, a few Southdown bucks of good quality were sold at prices averaging about \$30 each.

In all there were sold twenty bulls and bull-caives, which brought in gross \$2,720; twenty-one cows and heifers for \$2,720; eleven Southdown bucks for \$385; and three Cotswolds for \$56. The total amount realzed was \$5.881. Last year the figures were:

23 bulls. 46,000 26 cows and heifers. 5,735 14 Southdown sheep. 503

Total.....\$12,238 That greater result was due to the fact that in the catalogue was a much larger proportion of superior bulls and heifers of his own breeding and of foreign

importation, many of them of first-rate pedigrees, and bringing over \$500 each. This year's sale is nothing more than an average one for Mr. Alexander, but would be a very good one for a less famous breeder. The following tabular statement will exhibit the re-

sult of the sale, and be useful for future reference:

Azeppa	corre Johnson, Scott Co. Ky	410
eaten 8	Van Meter, Fayette Co., Ky	35
sriner	Bryant Pleasant Hill, Ky	15
ThertJ		119
antonL	Humphries, Woodford, Ky	7
anymede	apt. Varley, Fayette, Ky	10
enitorA	bm. Van Meter, Fayette, Ky	100
ulcanJ	ames Humphries, Woodford, Ky	8
en Lomend R	Bryant, Pleasant Hill, Ky	100
seienE	H. Thompson, Payette, Ky	и
		111
		100
		21
hancellor	P. Bates, Jefferson, Ky	7
	. Humphries, Woodford, Ky	115 126 96 160
rand Master H	. W. Rice, Bourbon, Ky	l.
anafield	on Wm Kelly, Rhinebeck, N. Y	L.
orporalV		164
lountaineerS.		314
lountaineetE	Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y	
20 Rulls and Bull Co	dves	72
	OWS AND HEIPERS	-
ary Ann 7th	Bringher, Henry Co., Ky	-
ady Laura	Bryant, Pleasant Hill, Ky	260 130
abland Lade	ourse Smith Sheller Ky	-

corpe Smith, Shelby, Ky.

Vm. Kelly, Rhimbeck, N. Y.

John Stevers, Franklin, Ky.

John A. B. Corner, Haverstrav, N. Y.

John Stevers, Franklin, Ky.

John W. Kelly, Rhimbeck, N. Y.

John Wun Kelly, Rhimbeck, N. Y.

L. Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

R. Johnson, Nelson, Ky.

R. Johnson, Nelson, Ky.

R. Johnson, Ky.

R. Johnson, Ky.

L. Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

R. Johnson, Ky.

Johnson, Ky.

L. Cornell, Ithaca, N. Y.

Johnson, Ky.

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For two years past Mr. portations of cattle, for fresh b'ood. Instead improved, and he th

I wise, might justly !

der has made no imnot felt the need of rating, the stock has a Albion he has obter, English or other-The English sheep